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1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

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[a2319]

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Hongkong, 24th July, 1906. [a1565]

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Hongkong, 27th June, 1906. [43]

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ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1906. [30]

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Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.
Letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.
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P.O. Box 25. Telephone No. 12.

DEATH.

On December 4th at 11 p.m., Mr. T. SAKATA, sub-manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOGUES ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 7TH, 1906.

ABBREVIATIONS are such a recognized feature of daily life nowadays, even in the most select journalistic circles, where men are proud to call themselves M.J.I., and still more so among business men, that we were somewhat surprised recently when a critic, for whose opinion we have considerable respect, suggested that it is a fault to refer constantly to an important department of the Colonial Government as the P.W.D. Our only defence at the time was that this abbreviated form was constantly employed officially, and we gave no further thought to the matter. This week the receipt of a copy of the *Singapore Free Press* with a long article on the subject of abbreviations generally has suggested that perhaps it affords more interest than might be supposed. According to our contemporary, "the question of how far it is permissible to use abbreviations has vexed the minds of many righteous. A very learned bishop, for instance, objects strongly to receiving a letter dated '27 Nov. '06' on the ground that it is discourteous. 'I am' he said, 'thoroughly against abbreviations on principle and thoroughly dislike them. I cannot understand even the busy man writing '06, any more than I can tolerate his talking of nineteen one. I am persuaded abbreviations have an unwholesome effect on men's minds. It would not inconvenience anyone if the full and proper outlines were made.' Men who consider themselves

busier than the busiest of bishops will call this distinctly unreasonable, and we so regard it; but the first question open for serious argument is the one suggested by the bishop's wholesale denunciation. Are abbreviations legitimate, or are they not? When we come to necessary compromises, we arrive at mere questions of taste, which cannot be argued reasonably; and we quite recognise that most people are in the inconsistent position, if they object to some, of countenancing others. The Bishop would be shocked, doubtless, to have it pointed out that there are abbreviations in his own criticism. In the passage quoted, the element of abbreviation has even given room for ambiguity, though we know what he means when he writes "I cannot understand even the busy man writing '06". That is a condensed or abbreviated way of stating that it is impossible for him to appreciate the object of or advantage to the busy man who writes '06 for 1906; and the bishop is quite in error in supposing that he objects to the principle of abbreviation. Even for a bishop with much leisure it is a necessary principle, and all be really objects to is the form in which the principle occasionally manifests itself. A bishop, notwithstanding his obligation to be meek and lowly, occupies a certain pedestal of dignity; and it is not difficult to see that the root grievance of this particular bishop was that some of his correspondents were not taking the trouble to address him with the painstaking respect to which he considered himself entitled. "Nov. 27 '06, Dear Bishop, &c." certainly does not look so respectful as "In the year of our Lord one thousand, &c. May it please your Lordship, &c." We wonder if His Lordship writes *et cetera*, etc., or &c.; and if he never wrote A.D. for Anno Domini, or OXON for Oxoniensis. Who could believe him if he averred his own absolute consistency? It is for us quite certain that no speaker or writer of any known language has the right to object "on principle"; any more than he has the right to object to rain falling or children crying. After which we are ready to admit that we have our prejudices and predilections. Under temptation greater than may be understood, we conscientiously strive to avoid contractions like advt., or govt., but illogically or not, we cling to P.W.D. instead of Department of Public Works. By the way, in India it is always written D.P.W. Our contemporary makes a fine retort to the Bishop, which is so obvious that it might easily have been overlooked. "Why does not the Bishop, if he is logical in spite of theology, object to Mr. for Master or Mister?" Or, we may add, for Monsieur or Monseigneur, to go back to its probable origin? His spiritual chiefs sign themselves "Randall Cantuar." and "Wilhelm. Ebor.", the latter a dual abbreviation; and in sporting parlance it is a million to a haystack that our bishop who is "thoroughly against abbreviations on principle" likes to see the D.D. after his name. Of him, *quant. suff.*; to belabour him further would be, as we hope these abbreviations are not, *infra dig.* Everybody accepts abbreviations like H.R.H., K.C.M.G., P. & O., and Y.M.C.A., even while in the act of objecting to O.K. and similar flippancies, and we sympathise with their illogicality. Business men would probably strenuously defend "and/or", though it is hideously unliturgical, and for similar reasons we uphold for local consumption such useful and well-understood abbreviations as P.W.D., P.C.M.O., A.D.C., and the like.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. T. Sakata, sub-manager of the local branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank, died at eleven o'clock on Tuesday night.

The body of a Chinese woman aged about thirty years was found floating in the harbour off Connaught Road West yesterday morning. It had apparently been in the water only a few hours, and the inference is that the woman committed suicide.

The *Times*, commenting on a letter received from its correspondent at Cairo, says that Mustapha Kamel, the well known anti-British agitator, is once more in favour at the Palace, and once again in cash. It is suspected at Cairo that a large part of the money that was required for starting an Anglo-French edition of the bitter anti-British paper "Lema" was furnished by the Khedive; or at any rate advanced.

Every cat owner in Berlin has now to pay a tax, which is equivalent to a licence, and each cat has to wear a metal disc round its neck as evidence that the tax has been paid. Any cat found on the streets without this metal disc is taken off to the municipal lethal chamber by the police. This method has already considerably lessened the number of cats in Berlin. The Emperor—who has a hatred of cats—is said to have induced the Berlin municipality to take action.

The M.M. Company's steamer Yarra, with the next French mail, will leave Saigon on Friday, the 7th instant, at 5 a.m. for this port.

The *Times* observes that it "would not hurt the country or upset any calculation that a Chancellor of the Exchequer can make upon any solid basis, were it made a rule that valuable libraries, pictures, and so forth, which can never be replaced, should be taken by the nation in part payment of the death duties which force them into the market."

This is from the anti-opium journal *Friend of China*.—"The Chinese authorities have recently proposed to tax the home-grown drug at half the rate of the Indian drug, on the ground of its milder properties. No sound and sufficient answer has been attempted to their proposal; and the fact upon which it is based is incontrovertible. The Chinese drug is a less deadly instrument of ruin."

On November 23rd Mr. Asakawa, the Japanese Minister to Mexico, telegraphed to the Foreign Office in Tokyo, stating that the Mexican Government—with a view to checking the export of silver due to the advance in price—had adopted a law imposing a duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* on the export of Mexican dollars. The law came into force on November 19th.

The following have been selected to play for the H.K.F.C. in the rugby match against Lieut. Smith's XV. 6-day (Friday). Kick-off 4.45. The Club will play in colours. Referee: J. Clark. Back: B. Johnson; Three-quarters: T. E. Pearce, A. O. Lang, C. M. Freshaw and Larnmor; Halves: J. J. Blackburn and another not yet selected; Forwards: H. G. C. Bailey, H. M. Kendall, Lester, W. J. Daniel, A. Gange, T. G. Drakeford, L. S. Greenhill and H. F. Hickman.

The annual bazaar in aid of the Chinese orphans at the Asile de la Sainte Enfance is announced to be held at the City Hall, under the patronage of H.E. the Governor, on Tuesday next, and the French Sisters earnestly hope for even a larger measure of support than heretofore. The leading feature of these bazaar is the excellent needle and fancy work done by the orphans at the convent. We understand that funds are especially needed for the new building which is being erected at Wongnei-cheng.

An obviously imaginative San Francisco message published in Japanese papers states that according to a report from Washington, serious discussion appears to have broken out between the Japanese and Chinese Governments in regard to the training of the Chinese army by Japanese officers. The Chinese officers, who are indignant at the attitude adopted by Japanese officers towards them, have addressed a representation to the Throne through the Minister for War, asking for certain reforms in the army administration. It is stated that the Chinese officers are demanding German officers to train them.

The Korean Government has under contemplation a scheme for taking a census of the population. According to a Seoul dispatch to the *Jiji*, on the 21st instant the Korean Home Minister issued a proclamation to the general public to the effect that census-taking was of primary importance for the administration of the Government, but in Korea the work had been utterly neglected. The Japanese Adviser to the police had now decided to take the census, and Provincial Inspectors-General were directed to cause the Governors of cities and districts to carry out their instructions carefully. Each family has to fill up a form giving the names, ages, occupations, &c., of each member of the family.

The problem, "What shall we do with our daughters?" is peculiarly acute in the Essex village of Toppefield, whose embarrassment with its excessive allowance of the fair sex is set forth in the *Daily Chronicle*. The condition of the village school, where there are ninety-three girls and only eleven boys, so that it is proposed to substitute a schoolmistress for the schoolmaster, is symptomatic of the village's general condition. For some reason far more girls are born there than boys. In the world as a whole, statistics show, more boys are born than girls, but even so, more girls survive than boys, and there is always a majority of them in the long run. As the reasons which bring this about presumably operate in Toppefield also, Toppefield's condition may be imagined. It may be only an inexplicable accident, such as that which sometimes makes diamonds continually trumps during an evening's play; though an Essex doctor thinks there may be a predisposing cause in the state of the village water supply. What is Toppefield to do? A Mormon propaganda might be popular there, and the suffragettes might whip up recruits from the village. Perhaps colonial agents, in search of wives for over-masculine populations, might turn their attention to Toppefield.

DOUBLE WEDDING YESTERDAY.

The Ven. Archdeacon Bannister performed a double wedding service yesterday at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, when two well-known workers for the Church Missionary Society, espoused two ladies who arrived together by the German mail. Miss A. Stoddard, who had as bridesmaid a shipboard friend, Miss Maidland, bound for Amoy, became the wife of the Rev. P. Jenkins, who was supported by Mr. S. F. Ricketts. Miss M. Doherty, for whom Miss Stewart of St. Paul's College was bridesmaid, was married to Mr. J. Parker, whose best man was the Rev. A. Stewart. Both ladies were given away by the Rev. G. A. Bannery. Mrs. Bannery held a really happy reception at No. 2, College Gardens, afterwards.

TELEGRAMS.

[DEUTER'S SERVICE.]

THE PLURAL VOTING BILL.

LONDON, December 4th.
The Plural Voting Bill has passed the third reading in the House of Commons.

THE SCOTS GREYS.

LONDON, December 4th.
Lord Rosebery, who was the principal speaker at the National Meeting protested against the removal of the Scots Greys from Scotland, and warned the Government not to stir up the hidden forces of the animosities of the Scotch nation.

THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.

LONDON, December 4th.
Mr. Miller repudiates the reported interview.

THE NORTH BORNEO DINNER.

LONDON, December 4th.
Sir Charles Jessel, presiding at the North Borneo dinner, at which 350 were present said, we had laid the foundation of a colony which was worth untold millions as an Imperial heritage. The development of the colony would proceed much faster in the future. It was announced that an application had been made to construct a railway from Sandakan to Murud, the rubber Managers are more than satisfied with the results of their enterprise.

THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, December 4th.
President Roosevelt's message deals in a drastic manner with the question of the exclusion of the Japanese, and severely reproves Americans for behaving badly to the Japanese. He urges an amendment of the constitution, to enable the President to enforce the treaty rights of aliens against individual states, and declares that he will employ all the permissible civil and military forces on the question. President Roosevelt describes the wholesale slaughter of seals in the Pribilof Islands as barbarous, and says that negotiations are proceeding between Great Britain and Japan on the subject. He suggests, that if the hideous cruelty of pelagic sealing continues, the Americans should exterminate the entire herd in the most humane way possible.

HONGKONG COBALTIAN YACHT CLUB.

MOTOR BOAT SECTION FORMED.

The Cobaltian Yacht Club, which has been making remarkable progress this season, is to be commended for its enterprise in forming a section for motor-boats. This innovation, which is the first attempt at such an organisation in the Far East, was decided upon at a meeting of the committee on Wednesday, when it was agreed to hold a series of races for these craft during the season. A championship cup and one or two other cups are being presented. We are informed that the entries to date number eight and that others are expected. The following motor boat sub-committee was selected—Messrs. J. Hands, W. A. Crake, G. K. Haxton, W. Davidson, J. Blake, and G. L. Hale.

A club cruise for members and friends has been arranged for New Year's day. Yachts and motor boats will leave their moorings opposite the club house at 10.30 a.m. and proceed to Junk Bay. A launch for the convenience of members and friends will start from Blake Pier at the same time. Tiffin will be provided on board. The programme for the day includes lady visitors and non-host owning members' races, while those privileged will also be introduced to the sport of motor boat racing in Hongkong.

Championship (handicap) races for motor boats will take place on January 6th and 20th, February 10th and 24th, and March 10th and 24th. The races are timed to start at 3 p.m. from a line opposite the club house. The course for the first race is round Lyseomun Beacon (starboard) and back. All boats must be registered in the club and steered by members only.

THE INDIAN CONGRESS.

LUNCHEON TO MR. NAOROJI.

Two hundred persons, including representatives from all parts of India and Burma, also the Transvaal, and others interested in India, besides twenty Members of Parliament gave a luncheon in London to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji on Nov. 20th to celebrate his election as President of Indian National Congress.

Sir William Wedderburn presided and said they had met to wish God-speed to Mr. Naoroji, the grand old man of India. It was a critical juncture in India and Mr. Naoroji was needed there to set things right.

Mr. Allan Hume spoke and highly eulogised their guest. Mr. Herbert Roberts, Sir Henry Cotton and Mr. Samuel Smith also spoke.

Mr. Naoroji replying dwelt mainly on his life in the House of Commons and said his reception had encouraged him in his mission on which he went with a thoroughly impartial mind.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The T.K.K. str. *Hongkong Maru* sailed Wednesday at midnight from Shanghai for Hongkong, and will therefore be due to arrive at this port Saturday morning at daylight.

The M.M. str. *Yarra*, with the next French mail, will leave Saigon on Friday, the 7th instant, at 5 a.m. for this port.

LECTURE.

Sir Henry Berkeley presided at the Union Church Literary Club last night when Mr. J. W. Lee Jones delivered an interesting and instructive lecture on the French Revolution. Passing over the condition of King, nobles, clergy and peasantry in France in the eighteenth century, the lecturer stated that the real cause of the revolution was the state of financial embarrassment, coupled with the luxury and prodigality of the Court, which ran the country into a deficit of 112,000,000 francs per annum. Traversing important events in French history from 1775 the speaker arrived at the time when "The Mountain" came into power in June 1793, and spoke of the committee of public salvation consisting of twelve members who really ran the Government, the minister for the country being Carnot, who eventually took up Bonaparte. The Directory was formed in 1795 on "The Mountain" being crushed, and with the death of Robespierre on July 28th the "reign of terror" began gradually to subside. In 1799 a Council of five was appointed to govern, which was eventually reduced to three, Bonaparte being at the head with all the authority of a potentate. In 1802 he was elected to the Council for life, and in 1804 was elected Emperor. As a result of the revolution the speaker stated that a spirit of equality spread throughout Europe and the peasantry were relieved from their state of serfdom. It gave rise to many revolutions in the nineteenth century, and really brought Europe to its present condition of freedom.

INTERNATIONAL WALKING MATCH.

There was a fair attendance at the meeting held at the Belle View Hotel last evening to consider the advisability of holding a local international walking match. Mr. W. H. Manners was appointed secretary of the movement, and was asked to write to the various clubs in the colony requesting them to send representatives to a meeting to be subsequently convened for the purpose of fixing a date for the event, appointing a committee, judges and officials, and to consider the entrance fee, style of walking, course, prizes and other matters. Individuals interested, who are not members of clubs, are also to be invited to attend.

A TRANSFORMED BUSINESS HOUSE.

More than a passing glance will be bestowed on the handsome premises in which Messrs. H. Price and Company now conduct their wine and spirit business at 12 Queen's Road Central. The door of magnificent task, and the neatly arranged windows give an imposing appearance to the exterior; but, on passing inside, it is apparent that an even greater transformation has been wrought. Re-arranged so as to provide greater facilities for the conduct of the business generally, the carefully planned alterations have been admirably carried out. While these have been effected in such a manner as to beautify the interior, the more utilitarian object of securing a thorough organisation of the large business with a proper survey of each department, has been kept in view. And thus it is that the transformed office is a thing of beauty and an aid to trade.

Those who remember the premises before these changes were made will scarcely recognise them in the roomy manager's office on the left of the entrance, the well stocked sample room opposite, and the commodious general office beyond. Everything looks bright and beautiful and cheery. The roof shows an exceedingly pretty design, and as the pictorial element on the walls is in extremely good taste, the *font ensemble* is very attractive indeed. Patrons will find in the sample room a plethora of good things from which to make a choice. In addition to wines and spirits—which include the liquid products of Europe, America and Australia—there are several brands of cigars on view, and a closer acquaintance with either will probably lead to mutual advantage. Passing through the office the privileged visitor is conducted round bins well stocked with old wines, round the bottling room with its interesting process, and through a perfect labyrinth of cellars, in which boxes and casks filled with the "nectar of the gods" wait their opportunity to gladden the hearts of customers. The visitor will be surprised to find such huge cellars in such an unexpected place, and as he files past rooms devoted to champagne, sherry, port, gin, whisky, and so on he will dimly realise the extent of the undertaking represented by the sign of H. Price and Company. Preparations for the festive season are in full swing, and this enterprising firm may reasonably expect to do a fair share of the trade in their special department. Amid so much it is difficult to particularise, but one interesting feature is the historic drink—sack—which Shakespeare and other writers remind us of. This dry sack is prepared by Messrs. Williams and Humbert, and each label bears an extract from Pepy's diary of 28th August, 1661. It reads: "Hence to White-hall to the Privy Seal, but nothing to do. At night by land to my father's house where I found my mother not very well. I did give her a pint of sack." It only remains to be said that Mr. A. E. Robinson, the manager, will be found as attentive and obliging as of old, and that he will be at home to patrons and others at the office on Saturday between 11.30 and 1 o'clock and will be pleased to show them over the renovated premises.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CALCULATING GODOWN SPACE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, December 5th, 1906.
Sir,—In the report in yesterday's "Daily Press" of the meeting of the shareholders of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co. the speakers seemed to have got somewhat confused in their calculating the cubic capacity of the godowns the Company intend to construct. One speaker elicited loud laughter when he stated that 30 per cent would be lost in passage space and an additional 20 per cent for stowage. According to his figures the 20 per cent for stowage loss is calculated on the whole cubic capacity of the godowns making in all 50 per cent, which one would think accounted for the loud laughter. Later on another speaker, who was listened to more seriously, seemed to have fallen into the same error, but was not laughed at. Had they gone about the calculation in the right way they would, I think, have arrived at a different result. For example, let the cubic capacity equal one foot. Then, 1 less 31 per cent equals 7 of a foot. Now instead of calculating the loss from stowage on one foot it must be calculated on the 7 of a foot. Therefore, 7 less 20 per cent equals 56 of a foot, or 56 per cent of a foot. This is 6 per cent more than stated by the speakers, which makes a great difference in profit earning where about 3,000,000 cubic feet are being considered.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID J. LENNOX.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

December 5th.
THE YUET-HAN RAILWAY IMBROGLIO.
To continue where I left off, the public has now lost confidence and unless matters are thoroughly straightened out it will be very difficult to restore that confidence so essential for the success of any enterprise. The Hongkong merchants must have had an inkling of what was going on as they have persistently refused to send over the \$2,000,000 subscribed by them, unless the money was deposited in foreign banks in Canton. The nine charitable institutions refused to do so on the plea that it would entail a loss on account of the premium on exchange, smaller interest, etc., and the result was that the money was invested in Hongkong pending satisfactory arrangements in the management here offering more security than what is given at present. President Cheung To-chai has a very difficult problem to solve. Liquidation would spell disaster as the \$2,000,000 invested with the local shops must be accounted for, on the other hand nobody will take the responsibility of taking over the management without a clear account being given of the funds in hand. As I have already said it is an open secret that most of the shops that have handled the monies deposited with them are in a bad way and it is next to impossible for them to replace the money lost within the next few months. Tsoai Shum Tung has refused to accept the responsibility of taking over the concern as it stands and very wisely too. Tsoai Shum is an experienced man. He was secretary to H. E. Wu Ting-fang when that official was minister to the United States. He remained six years in Washington and devoted his time to the study of law and politics. He has expressed his willingness to take over the presidency when matters are straightened out. The situation has now reached its crisis and it remains to be seen how the dilemma is to be solved. If Tsoai Cheung elects to demand accounts from the nine charitable institutions, a panic may be the result and the whole affair as exposed may become a complete fiasco, even to the winking up of the company. In that case no more subscriptions would be forthcoming and the remaining two instalments would never be paid. The alternative solution would be for the managers to make good out of their own pockets what deficit exists. Cheung is said to be a millionaire in dollars and might ultimately find himself obliged to pay to extricate himself. The Vice-President of the company, Wong King-tong, foreseeing the storm that was about to burst, has left for the Straits Settlements after having tendered his resignation prior to his departure. The situation must be cleared up, and interesting developments will no doubt occur within the next month or two.

It is reported that Viceroy Shum has left here a score or so of secret emissaries to watch the movements of the new and old officials. This last act of the ex-Viceroy is well in keeping with his character and there is no reason to doubt its veracity. It appears that Shum is afraid that the new officials will undo part of what was done under his regime. In this he is watching most the officials of his own who retain posts under the new Viceroy. It is said that Viceroy Shum took with him a certain number of blank memorials stamped and sealed ready to forward to Peking the necessary intemperate terms should any of his ex-associates take a part in opposition to his schemes.

A considerable quantity of rice consumed by the people in the Kwangtung Province has hitherto been imported from the Lau Chow, Nanning and Hing Yuen Provinces in the Kwangsi Province. During the last three months very little rain fell in those places and it was predicted that the winter rice crop would fail. The price of rice in those provinces gradually rose from 85 to 910 per picul. The condition of affairs was reported to the Governor of Kwangsi who issued a proclamation prohibiting the exportation of rice. Fortunately there was plenty of rain last month and the crop was saved, in consequence of which the price of rice in Kwangsi has gone down again. But unfortunately after the above proclamation was issued the price of rice in Kwangtung advanced considerably. Recently Viceroy Chen Fu received information that the danger of famine in Kwangsi is over. He has therefore sent a despatch to the Acting Governor to remove the prohibition.

SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, December 6th.

Before Sir Francis Pigott (Chief Justice).

CHUNG SHUN-KOO'S AFFAIRS.

His Lordship delivered his decision regarding the motion for leave to disclaim the lease made between the debtor and the Hongkong Land Investment Co. as lessors.

Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. D. V. Stansford (of Messrs. Deacons, Looker and Deacon) appeared for the trustee, and Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., represented the Land Investment Co.

His Lordship said:—In the matter of a disclaimer of a lease entered into by Chung Shun-koo with the Land Investment Company, it looked at first sight as if I should have at last decided the much vexed question whether the English Bankruptcy rules were in force in the Colony in virtue of the joint operation of section 71 of the Bankruptcy Ordinance and sub-sections 3 and 4 of the C.C.P. It seems probable, however, that the question will only be solved piecemeal and by a gradual process of elimination. I have now only to consider whether the English rule 320 is in force here. The operation of section 71 in this particular is subject to the limitation that the rules shall not be inconsistent with the Bankruptcy Ordinance, and on the face of it the English rule 320 is inconsistent. It begins "A lease may be disclaimed without leave of the Court in the following cases", which fits on to section 55 (3): "A trustee shall not be entitled to disclaim a lease without the leave of the Court, except in any case which may be prescribed by general rules." The provisions of section 48 (3) of the Hongkong Ordinance are simply "a trustee shall not be entitled to disclaim a lease without leave of the Court." The cases dealt with in rule 320, one of which was attempted to be set up here, do not apply to this Colony. This leaves us with the broad general rule that a lease cannot be disclaimed without leave of the Court. This must mean that a disclaimer is not a disclaimer until it is sanctioned by the Court, which of itself precludes the possibility of allowing a disclaimer to have a retrospective operation. For the reasons adduced for such a retrospective operation might go to the extent of introducing a condition similar to the case contemplated in English rule 320. I do not think therefore that I need unravel the disputed interpretation of what took place between Mr. Lowe and Mr. Deacon on the one side, and Mr. Deacon and Mr. Shelton Hooper on the other. I must point out, however, that Mr. Lowe in his affidavit of November 14th at the end of paragraph 6, says: "Mr. Deacon added that he was looking into the matter on my behalf on September 14th"; and on September 24th in a letter to Mr. Almada he says: "Mr. Deacon already has my instructions in the matter of the disclaimer." In any circumstances, therefore, it would be impossible to hold that the Land Investment Co. had an effective notice on the 14th September of the trustee's intention to disclaim, and so far as the written notice of intention to disclaim of the 25th October, this, as I have already said, is not of itself sufficient to operate as an actual disclaimer until the leave of the Court has been given. While, therefore, I give leave to disclaim, I cannot make it operative except from the time when the order is drawn up. This carries with it the right of the Company to retain rents accrued out of the \$7,500 in their hands. With regard to the remaining question, I am not at all clear how and for what the Company will prove in the bankruptcy, but the question is not before us now. This point, however, does seem clear. The money in their hands is called a security; and the claim which will make, if it is admissible, will be one which falls within the objects for which the money was deposited with them in security. It is the debtor's money, and the Company has a lien on it expressly created by the deed. They therefore come within the definition of secured creditors in the Bankruptcy Ordinance. The motion having raised points on which the trustee has been unsuccessful, the Company must have the costs of the motion out of the estate.

CREDITOR'S CLAIMS.

His Lordship continued:—I have now to deal with certain questions arising out of my judgment on the motion of the Trustee calling on certain creditors to establish their claims, and in default that their claims be expunged. The decision of this motion follows in natural and logical sequence from that judgment. The Trustee being the successor in title of the Official Receiver can do no more than the Official Receiver himself. The claim of any creditor having been admitted, the Official Receiver could not come to the Court and say merely: "I have changed my mind with regard to a certain creditor and I want his claim investigated." Nor can the Trustee. What can be done is that the Official Receiver or Trustee, as the case may be, can come to this Court with some ground of suspicion, some definite reason why he considers such and such a claim needs further investigation. I cannot put the decision of the Official Receiver to admit the claim quite on the high level of a judgment, neither can I hold on the other hand that the Official Receiver in the performance of his duty imposed upon him by section 30 (E) is a merely ministerial officer. He may require evidence to be furnished to him and must come to a decision upon the evidence before him, whether that originally furnished that which he has called for, and an appeal from his decision lies to this Court. His duties therefore are clearly ministerial in this instance. Looking at the question generally, what does the Trustee propose that this Court

should do here? Merely call on the creditors to substantiate or adduce further evidence in support of their claims, without adding the slightest evidence or giving any reasons casting suspicion on the claims in support of his request. The mere fact that learned counsel has been instructed to call them "bogus" creditors, as he did throughout his argument, is not sufficient; nor is the assumption that the Court will be hoodwinked unless the motion is acceded to. The creditors are entitled to remain in the position in which the acceptance of their claims by the Official Receiver has put them; and if the Trustee has any ground for supposing that the Official Receiver erred in accepting the documents, or if he had any ground of suspicion that the claim is a bogus one let him come to this Court and say so, giving his reasons, and the Court will consider them. Without it—No! So much for the general aspect of the question. But with regard to the special case of the oil contract, a case has clearly been made on the law, and the mere mention of the word "differences" in the contract shows that the question requires investigation; and not in law only, but also in fact. We must inquire a little more particularly what that contract really is. Was it a wagering contract, or was it a time bargain? There is nothing to show. And as it is clear that the Court of Bankruptcy can go behind even a judgment, it is clear that all the circumstances under which time contracts were entered into can be made the subject of inquiry. Directly this inquiry is sanctioned it is of course impossible to limit it, and the questions put to the creditor may inevitably include such as will test the existence of the contract. This I cannot help, nor, as the claim has been sworn to will involve any additional hardship or expense, or any departure from the general principle I have laid down. As to the procedure, there is no need for any issue, nor any pleadings. I shall call upon this creditor to come before the Court, as a person whom the Court deems capable of giving information respecting the debtor's dealings under Section 26 of the Bankruptcy Ordinance. I shall treat the proof accepted by the Official Receiver as a sufficient *prima facie* proof of his claim, and he may then be cross-examined by counsel for the Trustee, and re-examined by the counsel who is appearing for him. The question of costs is reserved.

Mr. Slade—I don't quite follow your Lordship's last words. Assuming I appear for this man could I not put him in the box and examine him?

His Lordship—I think it would be more consistent that I should treat it as if he had already given *prima facie* proof.

Sir Henry Berkeley—I think my learned friend's suggestion is the fairer for him and us, that he should examine his witness and prove his case.

His Lordship—I consider the Official Receiver's acceptance of the claim as *prima facie* proof.

Sir Henry Berkeley—That course ought not to be adopted for this reason: you have accepted the receipt of proof by the Official Receiver as *prima facie* evidence of the claim. I respectfully submit that the right course is to let my learned friend, in obedience to a direction of the Court, put the witness in the box to give further evidence in support of the claim. When he has given the Court his evidence the trustee might be satisfied. All he has ever asked for is that further evidence might be given, and how can I cross-examine without in the first instance hearing what he has got to say.

His Lordship—The cross-examination is simply "what are the conditions under which the contract was entered into?" I think that is the soundest ruling. The date of hearing is fixed provisionally for the 8th, and the question of costs reserved.

Sir Henry Berkeley—Do I understand the Official Receiver should never hold any meeting or permit any creditor to vote on any sort of resolution until he has thoroughly gone into and investigated the claim made by the creditor, because the practice has been frequent?

His Lordship—I don't think I see any difficulty in interpreting subsection 9 of section 30.

Sir Henry Berkeley—If you once allow a vote I understand it is to stop for ever afterwards.

His Lordship—There is nothing in my judgment to support that.

BANKING DIFFICULTY SUBMITTED.
His Lordship explained that the difficulty regarding the opening of an account in connection with the debtor's estate had been settled, therefore the former order he made would be cancelled and the money paid into the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

AN IMPRISONED DEBTOR.
Re the Wing Sun Chuan firm *ex parte* Wong Yu Nam.

This was an application for a debtor's release. Mr. F. C. Barlow (of Messrs. Goldring and Barlow) appeared to apply for the release of an imprisoned partner in the debtor firm. Mr. J. S. Harston (of Messrs. Ewens, Harston and Harding), Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) and Mr. C. F. Dixon (of Mr. John Hastings' office) appeared to oppose the application.

Mr. Barlow informed his Lordship that he appeared for Lo Ming, a partner in the debtor firm who was at present in Victoria Jail for failing to find security. An affidavit filed on November 8th showed that a receiving order had been made against the debtor firm. Lo Ming filed the statement of affairs of the firm, and a sum of \$900 had already been collected by the trustee in bankruptcy. He submitted that the present position could not be maintained as the affidavits showed nothing against his client.

Mr. Harston stated that the debtor firm was at present indebted to Shawan, Tomes and Co. in the sum \$11,270 while the assets returnable were between \$900, and \$900, and they had had \$11,000 worth of goods during the six months preceding the bankruptcy. As the result of an original action the prisoner was put in jail as he failed to find security.

His Lordship—But now that bankruptcy has intervened, how can you keep him in jail?

Mr. Harston—Under section 10.
His Lordship—Without going into the facts I should have thought that that *ipso facto* would have released him.

Mr. Harston submitted that under section 10 the debtor should be kept in jail until he gave a satisfactory account of what he had done with his money.

His Lordship—I don't see how you can go so far as that. You must make a strong case for security for his appearance.

Mr. Harston—That is all I want.

His Lordship (to Mr. Barlow)—Are you willing to give security?

Mr. Barlow—This man's a bankrupt, how can he?

His Lordship—So was that gentleman I just discharged, but he found security.

Mr. Barlow—I would submit that now the bankruptcy has proceeded so far everything that could be recovered has been recovered. Assuming that he was going to run away it is not necessary for his further appearance now that the property has been restrained. I would suggest further in support of this, that at the meeting of creditors no resolution was passed, and if to instructions were given the official receiver to take necessary proceedings to detain this man he should be discharged. They have no right to keep him under this existing bond after he has been made bankrupt; that has been ruled in this Court already.

Mr. Harston—I submit your Lordship has power under the section I mentioned to order the debtor to find sufficient security.

His Lordship—The point Mr. Barlow takes is this: that the effect of the receiving order enables you to no remedy against the person of the debtor without the leave of the Court. I don't know whether he is right.

Mr. Harston—Section 10 gives your Lordship power.

His Lordship—But Mr. Barlow takes the previous point that the man has no right to be in jail. The law seems to be fairly clear that he is entitled to his release if he applies for it, but it seems to me it was the business of the debtor at the time the receiving order was made to make his application for discharge.

Mr. Grist—He must give notice to the creditor who has been instrumental in putting him in jail.

His Lordship—The only affidavit against you is, what is the use of it?

Mr. Harston—In my affidavit a *prima facie* case is made out to show that there would be some loss.

His Lordship decided that the debtor should put up \$500 security.

Mr. Barlow—I consider this is extremely hard, and would suggest for your Lordship's consideration that this man, having been in prison all this time, the Official Receiver has every opportunity of collecting his debts. The alleged properties in China could be attached, but the man must not be kept in prison indefinitely.

His Lordship—I agree with you that under normal circumstances your client would be entitled to be released, but there is a series of affidavits showing a strong case against him.

Mr. Barlow—I would then ask that the security be reduced.

His Lordship—The story of his transactions is such that it is a very small sum indeed for you to have to find.

Mr. Barlow—Might I ask your Lordship, to what extent this is to go; is there any possibility of this man ever being discharged?

His Lordship—That is for you to find out.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION.
The debtor was then examined by the Official Receiver. He said he carried on business as the San Cheong firm at 147 Des Voeux Road Central. He commenced business in 1900 with \$500 capital and made a profit of \$500 in the first year. In the following year this dropped to \$300, but in 1903 he started to sell tin plates and made a net profit of \$400. In 1904 his loss was \$900, but at the beginning of February 1905 he made a little profit, losing again by the end of the year from \$3,000 to \$4,000. He continued business for three or four years after he was unable to meet his liabilities in the hope of making a profit to pay off his debts. He had no property other than that mentioned in his statement of affairs. Previously he had property in the country, but sold it on May 13th, and with the \$500 realised paid part of his debt to Shawan Tomes and other firms. He did not make an entry in his cash book, although money received from other sources was always entered. Debtor sold 8,000 cases of tin, about 3,000 cases of which were sent to Macao, while some had been sent to Canton. He had been paid for these goods.

To Mr. Harston—Debtor had no partners. His transactions were extensive with Shawan, Tomes and Co., but they knew he was insolvent when they let him have about \$10,000 worth of goods; in fact, they persuaded him to take them. In September he saw a European from Shawan Tomes, but did not tell him he had from \$4,000 to \$5,000 due him in Macao, although he promised to liquidate his debt in two or three days. He went over to Macao to raise a loan. He had no debts to collect there as they had all been previously paid.

The examination was adjourned.

POLICE COURT.

Thursday, December 6th.

Before Mr. F. A. HAZLEMAN (First Police Magistrate).

PERILS OF TEAM DRIVERS.

An interesting case, in which a coolie was charged with assaulting the motorman of a tram car, was developed before his Worship. It appeared that as car No. 25 was proceeding along West Point on Wednesday morning a coolie carrying a bag of rice, crossed the road. The motorman sounded the bell, but the coolie did not get clear of the track, with the result that the bag broke one of the windows. Complainant got down to arrest the coolie. He caught hold of him and asked him where he lived, but before anything further could be done a number of coolies surrounded the motorman, maltreated him, and left him lying on the track. Defendant was alleged to be one of the assailants, but witnesses could only speak to seeing defendant preventing the motorman from arresting the coolie and telling the others to run away.

Inspector Collett asked for a remand, and this was granted.

TRESPASSERS.

Mr. D. Fayle, of 3 Stewart Terrace, Peak, charged three coolies with being in his servants' quarters without his permission. On his behalf his Worship was asked to inflict a heavy penalty in order to act as a warning and deter coolies from trespassing there. The magistrate said the servants themselves were frequently to blame and he imposed a fine of \$7 on each.

RAISING A LAUNCH.

The Harbour Master proceeded against Chung Chiu-kai, of 10, Queen's Road Central, for the recovery of \$1,250, the cost of raising defendant's steam launch *Yat Sum* which foundered during the typhoon of September 18th off MacGregor's Barracks, Praya East. Mr. Morrell, from the Crown Solicitor's office, presented and Mr. F. X. d'Almada e Castro defended.

Mr. d'Almada said he was prepared to pay the amount claimed if he were satisfied that the sum charged had been expended. He considered the claim excessive.

Mr. Morrell—I don't think we are bound to tender for that contract.

Mr. d'Almada—They will have to prove that the amount is reasonable.

Mr. Morrell—I can prove what the contract was.

His Worship—The point at issue is whether the amount is reasonable or not.

Mr. Morrell—The defendant failed to raise her. If he does not comply with the notice we can raise the launch at the best terms we can get. We need not go out of our way to get tenders.

His Worship—Can you produce some one from the Harbour Department to prove that this is a reasonable amount? It is the only thing to be done.

Mr. Morrell—Yes.

Mr. d'Almada—We also say we were not served with the notice.

Mr. Morrell—I can prove the notice was left at the defendant's registered address.

Mr. E. Jones, Assistant Harbour Master, said that it was necessary to raise the launch as she was dangerous to navigation, and notice was accordingly sent to the owner at his registered address on October 15th. He considered that the cost, \$1,250, was reasonable, as the cost for lighters at that time was practically \$200 a day.

Cross-examined—He had not inspected the place where the launch lay, but Mr. McIver had supplied him with the particulars.

His Worship—We must have Mr. McIver.

Witness further stated that the money had not yet been paid by the Harbour Department.

Mr. d'Almada said he would argue that the Government could not claim money until it had extended it.

Mr. Morrell—We cannot raise money to pay monies for which somebody else is liable. We simply make ourselves responsible for it.

His Worship said he was against Mr. d'Almada.

As Mr. Barlow had also to be called to prove that the notice had been served at defendant's registered address, the case was adjourned till this afternoon.

THE APPROACHING ROYAL VISIT.

His Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, who is to make an official visit to Hongkong in February as Inspector General of the Forces, is a Prince of the United Kingdom, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and Prince of Saxony-Coburg and Gotha, K.G., K.T., K.P., P.C., G.M.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., L.L.D. He was born at Buckingham Palace on May 1st, 1850, and in 1879 was married to H.R.H. Princess Louise Margaret, third daughter of H.R.H. the late Prince of Frederick Charles of Prussia. His Royal Highness served in Canada during the Fenian raid of 1870 and in Egypt in 1883, becoming commander-in-chief of the Bombay district in 1888, an office which he held for four years. Afterwards he became commander-in-chief at Aldershot, and was commander of the troops in Ireland. Besides being Inspector General of the Forces, a field marshal in the British Army, and President of the Selection Board, he holds a number of honorary positions in the Army, Yeomanry, Militia and Volunteers. He is a distinguished Freemason, being Grand Master of the Freemasons of England, and he is also a Bencher of Gray's Inn. The issue of his marriage with Princess Louise Margaret of Prussia is H.R.H. Princess Margaret, born 1882, H.R.H. Prince Arthur (who visited Hongkong this year, born 1883, and H.R.H. Princess Victoria Patricia (who accompanies the Duke and Duchess on their forthcoming visit) born 1886.

JUST UNPACKED—
F. P. CAMERAS

F.P. AND POSTCARD SIZE

F. P. CAMERAS

FITTED WITH

ZEISS ANASTIGMAT TESSAR LENS, F. 6.3.

AT MODERATE PRICES.

LONG HING & CO.

No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD.

JUST LANDED.

SPARKLING RED BURGUNDY
GUICHARD POTHERET & FILS.PER CASE 12 BOTTLES \$32.00
PER CASE 24 " 31.00

10% DISCOUNT ALLOWED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

SOLE AGENTS:

H. PRICE & CO.

WINE MERCHANTS,

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FAMINES IN CHINA.

From the earliest times famines have been of frequent occurrence in China, and it is by no means an easy matter to allocate the blame for the frequency of these visitations. The time has gone by when famine and pestilence are regarded as the direct visitations of God and therefore as inevitable as the seasons. Many famines might easily be prevented, and in any country where the rulers have any thought for the ruled preventive measures are taken. Thus in India one of the chief functions of the Government is to foresee these disastrous visitations and as far as possible mitigate the distress arising from them. The work is carefully systematized and officered, the country is divided into districts, and in each district an examination is made of such matters as the water supply, the social condition of the people, the probable extent of need in case of famine, and public works. The Budget makes annual provision for famines whether they occur or not. In the relief extended the government aims at preventing death and at benefiting the individual. Wages are better for the individual than doles. Accordingly the able-bodied man is given employment on public works, for which he is paid in money. The amount is paid much less than the normal wage but it is sufficient to keep body and soul together. Provisions are bought by the Government in large quantities, transported at the lowest possible rates to the scene of distress, and there sold at the lowest possible prices to those who need them. The weak, the infirm, the aged, the women, and the children are provided for in other ways.

What is possible in India is possible in China, or rather it would be with honesty in the official class. In many respects China is more manageable in the matter of famine prevention than India. To take only one of these; there is no great lack of irrigation in China. Out of 225 million acres of agricultural land in the Indian Peninsula not more than 30 million have permanent means of irrigation. The problem in China is generally an easier one; the difficulty is not to provide moisture but to control it. This is a much easier matter, as the experience of Egypt proves. The first thing to which China should address herself in these matters is a thorough survey of the areas subject to famine. Note should be taken of all the various points indicated above.

There should follow preventive measures such as the scientific conservation of the great waterways, and provision for the utilisation of surplus waters. Arrangements should also be made to reach the stricken districts. This involves railway construction on a much more liberal scale than China at present anticipates. A railway system which was in any sense adequate to China's ordinary needs would go far to prevent and also to remedy famine distress. The possibility of conveying provisions at short notice, of enabling the surplus of one region to be rapidly transported to another, of despatching competent and trustworthy officers to superintend the distribution of relief and to organise relief works, would be a great factor in the struggle with disaster.

So long as the wake-of-famine there is almost invariably pestilence and epidemic. This has been reduced in India almost to a minimum, and there is no reason why the same thing should not be in China; no reason that is except the incapacity of Chinese officialdom. The customary method of meeting a crisis of the present kind by an Imperial Edict to the effect that the distress is to be relieved, without any indication of what the money is to be raised or expended is nothing short of aiding and abetting extortion of the worst possible kind. That India with an alien race in power should trouble itself about its millions of mere peasants, whilst the officials of China not only neglect the proletariat but even fill their own purses from the occasional Imperial bounties intended for the relief of their "wretched brethren" is a pointed comment on the sincerity of the many protestations of the official class that in their opposition to the foreigner and his methods they simply desire the welfare of the "Sons of Han"—Shanghai Mercury.

BIG INDIAN BUSINESS SMASH.

THE ARBUTHNOT FAILURE.

The proceedings at Madras on Nov. 17th at long last place the public in possession of some of the facts in connection with the Arbuthnot failure says the *Rangoon Gazette*. Things are very bad, but they are not nearly so bad as the wild rumours of a few weeks ago led one to expect. Shortly put, and including the affairs of Messrs. Macfarlane, the liabilities are 27½ lakhs, that is, roughly a million and three quarters sterling, and the assets about 7½ lakhs. Accepting this estimate, and assuming that the difficult process of winding up a most complicated business is carried out without undue expense, the dividend to creditors will be under four annas in the rupee. The causes of the disaster are clearly stated by the Official Assignee and by Messrs. Loderick and Lewis and it is unnecessary to deal with them in detail. But it is clear that the prime cause was heavy speculation in London and in India. Some fourteen years ago Messrs. Macfarlane were insolvent and for many years there was a serious annual deficit in Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., due to gambling losses, losses in indigo and coffee, and as far back as 1897 things must have been very bad with the Madras firm.

THE
ROBINSON PIANO
CO., LTD.TALKING
MACHINES

AND

RECORDS.

NEW STOCK JUST ARRIVED.

LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT.

MUSIC:

LATEST COMIC OPERA SCORES

AND

DANCE MUSIC

JUST ARRIVED.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1906. 110

That public confidence remained almost unshaken is evident from the enormous amount of fixed deposits in the firm, in all over \$1,600,000. It seems probable, however, that some reports must recently have got abroad, for the current accounts on October 22nd amounted to the comparatively small sum of 25 lakhs. These two items supplied for years past the material for speculation and for unremunerative ventures in indigo and other produce. The two Companies had no capital of their own, and the individual accounts of the partners were heavily overdrawn. Being a private firm, no accounts were, of course, available to the public, but it seems that not even the partners themselves knew how they stood, as for years past no attempt had been made by the London or the Madras firm to prepare accounts showing their assets and liabilities. Matters had got very bad and by refusing to face the position years ago the members of the two firms have immensely increased the disaster they have brought or thousands of innocent persons.

WATER RETURN.

Level and storage of water in reservoirs on the 1st December—

	1905.	1906.
Below overflow. Below overflow.		
Tyiam	11 ft. 3 in.	1 ft. 5 in.
Brywash	28 ft. 3 in.	28 ft. 14 in.
Pokfulam	17 ft. 3 in.	6 ft. 7 in.
Wongmicheong	45 ft. 3 in.	6 ft. 6 in.
STORAGE GALLONS.		
Tyiam	295,900/00	372,556/000
Brywash	nil	nil
Pokfulam	29,540/000	50,550/000
Wongmicheong	nil	22,173/000
Total 325,440/000		445,278/000

CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN THE CITY OF VICTORIA AND HILL DISTRICT DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER.

	1905.	1906.
Consumption	116,400,000	100,961,000 gallons
Estimated population	230,900	235,700
Consumption per head per day	168	14.0 gallons

Intermittent supply to the whole of the Upper Main District during November 1906, and to the Western and Central Rider Main Districts during November 1905, the laying of the Rider Mains being then incomplete.

CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN KOWLOON PENINSULA DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

	1905.	1906.
Consumption	15,224,000	14,095,000 gallons
Estimated population	76,350	82,000
Consumption per head per day	66	5.7 gallons

The Government Analyst reports that the water is of excellent quality.

W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c. should be addressed to the Editor, and not to the Manager. Only notices for the current week will be accepted.

Orders for extra copies of Daily Press should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: Press, Codes: A.B.C., 5th Ed. Lister's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SALE.

A LARGE HOUSE of foreign style, No. 4 Rua da Prata, S. Lourenco, Macao, strongly built of excellent materials, perfectly furnished, together with large Gardens in front and rear.

Apply to—WU TUNG BANK, Macao, or SHIU FUNG BANK, 65, Bannan Street East, Hongkong, 7th December, 1906. [2238]



MAGISTRACY.

A MEETING of HIS MAJESTY'S JUSTICES of the PEACE will be held at the Magistracy, at 2.15 p.m., on TUESDAY, the 18th December, 1906, for the purpose of considering the following application under the Liquor Licences Ordinance, 1898, viz:—

To transfer from one A. W. SLATON to WILLIAM BATES MURPHY, the adjacent licence to sell by retail intoxicating liquors on premises No. 13, Queen's Road Central, under the sign of "THE CONNAUGHT HOUSE HOTEL."

F. A. HAZELAND, Police Magistrate, Hongkong, 5th December, 1906. [2239]

C. DE M. C. VIEIRA-RIBEIRO, Auctioneer, Favoured with instructions will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, TO-DAY (FRIDAY),

the 7th December, 1906, at his SALES ROOM, No. 8, Queen's Road Central, at 2.30 p.m., HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising:—

BEVELLED GLASS WARDROBES, MARBLE-TOP DRESSING TABLES, OVERMANTLES, SIDE-BOARDS, TEAK-WOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLES, BOOK-CASES, OFFICE DESKS, CHAIRS, TABLES and SOFAS, &c., &c.; Also

A Lot of MISCELLANEOUS GOODS; And

One GENT'S BICYCLE.

TERMS—As Usual. Hongkong, 7th December, 1906. [2240]

C. DE M. C. VIEIRA-RIBEIRO, Auctioneer, Favoured with instructions, will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY),

the 8th December, at his SALES ROOM, at No. 8, Queen's Road Central, at 2.30 p.m.,

A FINE COLLECTION OF JAPANESE GOODS AND CURIOS

comprising:—

SATSUMA, CLOISONNE, MATKUZU, BRONZE, IVORY and LACQUERED WARE, SILK EMBROIDERED SCREENS, CUSHIONS and TABLE COVERS, WALL HANGINGS, KAKEMONO, CUT VELVET PICTURES, WATER COLOURS, PICTURES, &c.

TERMS—As Usual. Hongkong, 7th December, 1906. [2241]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, On MONDAY,

the 10th December, 1906, at 4 p.m., at their SALES ROOMS, No. 8, Des Vaux Road (Corner of Ice House Street),

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

Also

A number of GOLD RINGS, (suitable for Xmas presents).

TERMS—As Usual. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers, Hongkong, 7th December, 1906. [2242]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAIMUN,"

Captain A. J. Robson, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 8th inst., at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPELLE & Co., General Managers, Hongkong, 7th December, 1906. [2243]

NOTICE.

I, the Undersigned, do not hold myself responsible for any Debts whatever which may be contracted by Mrs. JESSIE AMY CROSS from December 5th, 1906, she having left my residence against my wish.

W. J. CROSS, Swatow, 3rd December, 1906. [2223]

EDUCATIONAL.

LESSONS at the Peak. Mornings only. School now open.

Address inquiries to "BOX 184," Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 2nd December, 1906. [2215]

JUST RECEIVED

FATHER TUCK'S XMAS GOODS.

A fine Assortment of XMAS & NEW YEAR CARDS, POSTCARD ALBUMS, MECHANICAL ANIMALS, Half-Masks, Art Relief Novelties, ARTISTIC PICTORIAL POSTCARDS, for Xmas, New Year, Birthday and all occasions. Inspection solicited.

GEAC & CO., Hongkong Hotel Corridor, Hongkong, 1st December, 1906. [2207]

INTIMATIONS

THEATRE ROYAL CITY HALL.

THE HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

WILL PRODUCE A COMEDY IN THREE ACTS, ENTITLED

THE HOBBY HORSE.

By ARTHUR W. PINERO, ON

THURSDAY, 20th DECEMBER.

FRIDAY, 21st

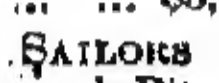
SATURDAY, 22nd

Doors Open at 8.30 p.m. Performance 9 p.m. Booking at the ROBINSON PIANO COMPANY, Open on and after THURSDAY, 13th Dec., at 10 a.m.

PRICES ... \$3, \$2 and \$1.

SOLDIERS and SAILORS in uniform Half-Price to Pit Stalls and Pit.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1906. [2231]



GOVERNMENT BILLS.

TENDERS for SPECIE, BRITISH and MEXICAN DOLLARS, current in this Colony, in Exchange for Sterling Bills drawn at 10 days' sight on the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, London, will be received by the Treasury Chest Office until 11 a.m., on MONDAY, the 10th December, 1906.

The Tenders to state the total amount (in Pounds Sterling) and the amount for which each Bill should be drawn, but no Bills will be issued for less than £100.

The Tenders to be in Duplicate, and in Sealed Covers, addressed to the Treasury Chest Office, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

J. T. CARTER, Lieut.-Colonel, H.M. Treasury Chest Office, Fletcher Street, Hongkong, 4th December, 1906. [2230]

CANTON DISTRICT.

LOCAL NOTICE TO MARINERS, No. 73.

CHAIN ROCK LIGHT-HOUSE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the LIGHT on Chain Rock, Boea Tigra, Canton River, was EXTINGUISHED for the first time at sunset on the 24th November, 1906.

The Illuminating Apparatus is defective, of the 6th order, showing a fixed Red Light.

The Light Tower is situated on Chain Rock, Boea Tigra, and the Light which is elevated 83 feet above ordinary High Water level, should be visible in clear weather at a distance of 7 nautical miles.

The Tower is a square brick structure, 20 feet high from the base to the top of the Lantern of 36 feet.

The Tower is painted brick-colour.

Approximate position: Lat ... 22° 47' 26" N. Long ... 113° 37' 20" E.

J. HOWELL MAY, Harbour Master.

Approved: P. J. MAYERS, Acting Commissioner of Customs, Canton, 29th November, 1906. [2210]

NOTICE TO KOWLOON RESIDENTS

EXTRA COPIES of Daily Press are on sale daily at Mr. H. BUTTONE'S KOWLOON STORE, No. 33, Elgin Road, and Mr. AH YAU'S FERRY WHALE STALL, Hongkong, 22nd December, 1906.

INSURANCES

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX-LE-CHAPPELLE.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. 311

THE GLOBUS INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks against FIRE at current rates.

SIEMSEN & CO., Hongkong, 1st January, 1904. 39

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1905, £17,827,119.

1. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £3,000,000

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, 2,750,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 687,500 0 0

1. FIRE FUNDS, 3,385,720 19 8

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 11th July, 1906. [1949]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On MONDAY,

the 10th December, 1906, at NOON, at his SALES ROOMS, Duddell Street,

(By Order and for Account of the Mortgagee) The British S.S. "HONGKONG."

As she now lies wrecked off No. 3 Wharf of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., with all her Machinery, Stores, Gear, Appurtenances and Coal.

TERMS—Cash on fall of hammer.

Purchaser must commence operations for raising forthwith.

For further particulars, apply to GEO. P. LAMMEET, Auctioneer, or

Messrs. GOLDING & BARLOW, Solicitors for the Mortgagee, Hongkong, 5th December, 1906. [2228]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, On TUESDAY,

the 11th December, 1906, at 2.30 p.m., at their SALES ROOMS, No. 8, Des Vaux Road (Corner of Ice House Street),

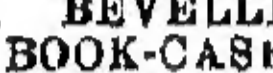
SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising:—

TEAKWOOD WARDROBES and SIDE-BOARDS with BEVELLED GLASS, TEAKWOOD BOOK-CASE, TABLES, MIRRORS, CHAIRS, SILK TAPESTRY, COVERED SOFA and CHAIRS, GLASS and CRACKERY WARE, PICTURES, &c., &c.; Also

One SEMI-GRAND and one COTTAGE PIANO.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS—As Usual. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers, Hongkong, 6th December, 1906. [2232]



PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On TUESDAY

and WEDNESDAY,

the 18th and 19th December, 1906, at 10 a.m. each day, at H.M. NAVAL YARD, SUNDRY NAVAL, VICTUALLING, OBSOLETE AND CONDEMNED STORES, comprising:—

LATHE, TURNABLE, BOATS, OLD CABLE CHAIN, ELECTRIC CABLE, INCLINED HAND LAMPS for SEARCH-LIGHT PROJECTORS, OLD METAL, IRON, PAPER-STUFF, CANVAS, FURNITURE, MISCELLANEOUS TOOLS, BLANKETS, WINTER CLOTHING, MATERIALS, CASE STAVES, KNEE BOOTS, PROVISIONS, OFFICERS' MESS TRAPS, TOBACCO, &c., &c.

Catalogues may be had on application.

TERMS OF SALE—As Customary. HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers, Hongkong, 6th December, 1906. [2234]

FOR SALE.

BRICK and STONE BUNGALOW, at the PEAK called

"THE HAYSTACK" with about 2 Acres of Ground attached. Built on Farm Lots Nos. 60 & 61. For Particulars, apply to

D. K. MOSS, Care of ALEX. ROSS & Co., 4, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong, 1st December, 1906. [2203]

STORAGE.

FOR COAL, TIMBER, &c.

TO BE LET, a Portion of MARINE LOT No. 25 at NORTH POINT, suitable for above Purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT. DEEP WATER.

Also FOR SALE, Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 32 on PRATA EAST. Approximate AREA, 43,000 SQUARE FT. 89 YEARS LEASE. For Particulars, apply to

GEO. FENWICK & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [183]

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG

For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the Departure of the English Mails also Table of Yearly Approximate Averages FOR 31 YEARS.

FROM 1874 TO 1904. Price 32 Cash. On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, or Local Booksellers.

TO LET.

TO LET.

NO. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD.

Apply to—COMPTROLLER'S DEPARTMENT, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Hongkong, 3rd June, 1905. [80]

TO LET.

TO LET.

OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK BUILDING, No. 2, HILLSIDE, THE PEAK. A HOUSE in WONG NEI CHONG ROAD, GOWDOWNS IN PRATA EAST. A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road. A HOUSE in RYTON TERRACE. FLATS in MORETON TERRACE. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD., Hongkong, 1st March, 1906. [184]

TO LET.

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL WEST No. 3, PARK ROAD. Apply to—DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON, Hongkong, 5th December, 1906. [2224]

TO LET.

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR No. 12, Queen's Road Central. (Semi-detached Bungalow (Sir C. P. Clater's), Robinson Road, Kowloon.) Apply to—

LEIGH & ORANGE, 1, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong, 1st June, 1906. 501

TO LET.

NO. 4, DES VEAUX Road, Ground Floor, lately vacated by Madam Jay, suitable for Banking or other Office, including a Strong room and out-house.

Apply to—No. 5, PEDDERS HILL, a 5-Roomed Dwelling House with out-house.

No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD, "VICTORIA BUILDINGS" 2nd Floor, suitable for Office.

No. 1, ROBINSON ROAD, "FAIRVIEW," consisting of Six Rooms, very pleasantly situated, with large Servants' Quarter. Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 8th November, 1906. [2060]

NEW WHEARVES TO LET.

EITHER PART OR WHOLE.

1. WHARF opposite to the Central Market, 1 Do. Do. Gilman Street.

1 Do. Do. Wing Lok Street, 250 feet long by 30 feet wide. Apply to—

MR. LI SHUN FAN, Lai Hing & Co., No. 153, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 5th December, 1906. [2225]

TO LET.

NO. 13 GAGE STREET, 8-Roomed House, with a Godown.

Apply to—E. A. & C. F. DE CARVALHO, 14, Arbuthnot Road, Hongkong, 18th June, 1906. [1270]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE KOWLOON.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD., Hongkong, 1st August, 1906. [79]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE on Praya East near East Point.

Apply to—JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Hongkong, 27th November, 1906. [2168]

TO LET.

"DURBAR HOUSE" in CAMERON ROAD, Kowloon. Moderate Rental.

Apply to—SPANISH PROCURATION, Hongkong, 11th October, 1906. [1892]

TO LET.

ONE GODOWN at East Point close to the Water suitable for the storage of any Cargo. Floor Area 6,100 square feet.

Apply to—JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Hongkong, 16th October, 1906. [1922]

TO LET.

(EITHER IN WHOLE OR IN PART).

"THE ACACIAS" and "THE GROVE," having 26 Rooms, with detached Out-Houses and Kitchens, situated in Robinson Road, Kowloon.

Well ventilated, with Electric Lights and Bells completely installed. Apply to—

E. M. HAZELAND, No. 35, Queen's Road Central, No. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, PEAK, No. 4, DES VEAUX ROAD, PEAK, No. 4, CONDUIT ROAD, No. 73, WYNDHAM STREET, BEACONFIELD ARCADE, Fine Shops Offices and Dwelling Rooms. No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Top Floor, (over Calbrook MacGregor). No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Rooms on Front Part, Top Floor, (over Achos). BRILLIOS TERRACE HOUSES, ROBINSON ROAD. TO LET OR FOR SALE, NEW HOUSE on MOUNT KELLY, Five Rooms, on Rural Building Lot No. 117. Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Aberdeen Buildings, Hongkong, 2nd November, 1906. [2028]

TO LET.

"BROCKHURST" PEAK.

"GLENWOOD" CAINE ROAD, suitable for a Boarding House or Club.

No. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, PEAK, No. 4, DES VEAUX ROAD, PEAK, No. 4, CONDUIT ROAD, No. 73, WYNDHAM STREET, BEACONFIELD ARCADE, Fine Shops Offices and Dwelling Rooms. No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Top Floor, (over Calbrook MacGregor). No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Rooms on Front Part, Top Floor, (over Achos). BRILLIOS TERRACE HOUSES, ROBINSON ROAD. TO LET OR FOR SALE, NEW HOUSE on MOUNT KELLY, Five Rooms, on Rural Building Lot No. 117. Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Aberdeen Buildings, Hongkong, 2nd November, 1906. [2028]

TO LET.

NO. 6, MACDONNELL ROAD, from February 1907, Six Rooms, Servants' Quarter and Garden; Nice Location. Electric Light installed.

Apply to—"K," Toy Kien Kaisha, Toy Buildings, Hongkong, 3rd December, 1906. [2214]

TO LET ON LEASE.

FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1907.

NO. 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 SUN WAI LANE. Apply to—

ARRATON V. APCAR & CO., 45, Wyndham Street, Hongkong, 24th October, 1906. [1967]

TO LET.

NO. 32, CAINE ROAD.

4 New Houses in KENNEDY ROAD, near Wan Chai.

No. 18, MACDONNELL ROAD, "TANG YUEN." Apply to—

SAM WANG CO., LTD., 81, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 13th November, 1906. [2087]

HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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C. DE M. C. VIEIRA-RIBEIRO, Auctioneer. Consignments solicited. Account Sales rendered and settlement effected promptly. No. 8, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI and JAPAN	{NUBIA Capt. F. J. Fox	About 8th December	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	{SIMLA Capt. C. D. Goldsmith	About 14th December	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c., via USUAL PORTS	{DEVANHA Capt. T. H. Hilde, R.N.E.	Noon, 15th December	See Special of Call
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	{FORMOSA Capt. B. W. H. Snow	About 19th December	Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1906.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMOI and SHANGHAI	{FOOCHOW Capt. H. H. Hilde	On 7th December.
MANILA	{TEAN Capt. H. H. Hilde	On 11th December.
SHANGHAI	{SHAOHONG Capt. H. H. Hilde	On 11th December.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	{CHANGSHA Capt. H. H. Hilde	On 13th December.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	{CHANGSHA Capt. H. H. Hilde	On 5th January.

* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these
steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A daily qualified
Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other
Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND
AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 7th December, 1906.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO'S S.S.	LEAVING
* TAMSUI via SWATOW AND AMOI	{MASAN MARU Capt. I. SAKURAI	SUNDAY, 9th Dec., at DAYLIGHT.

* These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and
are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidships. Unrivalled Table.
† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
‡ For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office,
at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 5th December 1906.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

PASSENGER SEASON 1907.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

THROUGH STEAMER

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

VIA COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.

THE STEAMSHIP

"MACEDONIA,"

10,500 TONS, CAPT. C. D. BENNETT, R.N.R.

WILL BE DESPATCHED AT NOON,

ON

SATURDAY, 23RD MARCH,

AND IS DUE IN MARSEILLES ON THE 20TH APRIL AND LONDON ON
THE 27TH APRIL.

IN ADDITION TO GIVING PASSENGERS AN OPPORTUNITY OF
SPENDING ABOUT 24 HOURS IN BOMBAY THIS VESSEL
WILL MAKE A FAST RUN TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON.
THE VOYAGE FROM HONGKONG TO MARSEILLES SHOULD BE
COMPLETED IN 28 DAYS AND TO LONDON IN 35 DAYS.

FARES:

To MARSEILLES—£61 First and £42 Second Saloon,

To LONDON—£65 First and £44 Second Saloon.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th October, 1906.

11899

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
EUROPEAN LINE.STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.STEAMERS WILL ALSO CALL AT GIBRALTAR & SOUTHAMPTON
TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	1906 19th December
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	1907 2nd January
PRINZ HEINRICH	1907 16th January
GNEISENAU	1907 30th January
PRINZESS ALICE	1907 13th February
PRINZ LUDWIG	1907 27th February
ZIETEN	1907 13th March
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	1907 27th March
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	1907 10th April
PRINZ HEINRICH	1907 24th April
GNEISENAU	1907 8th May

ON WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of DECEMBER, 1906, at NOON, the Steamship
"PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD," Captain H. Kiermer, with MALES, PASSEN-
GERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA.
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, on MONDAY, the 17th Dec. Carg. and
Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 18th Dec., and Parcels
will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on TUESDAY, the 18th Dec.
Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50,
and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.
The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.
Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO NAPLES, GENOA AND GIBRALTAR	\$61 0 0	\$42 0 0	\$22 0 0
return	91 0 0	63 0 0	33 0 0
TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN AND HAMBURG	85 0 0	44 0 0	24 0 0
return	97 0 0	66 0 0	36 0 0

* TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ
VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR 64 0 0 | 44 0 0 | 25 0 0 || return | 115 0 0 | 79 0 0 | 47 0 0 |
| VIA BREMEN OR SOUTHAMPTON | 68 0 0 | 46 0 0 | 27 0 0 |
| return | 123 0 0 | 83 0 0 | 49 0 0 |

* In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltar and
travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland the same rates to be applied as via NAPLES,
GENOA OR GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passenger's
expense.

TOUR VIA INDIA:
Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co. from
SINGAPORE to CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail steamer from Singapore to Colombo.
The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is, however, not included.

INTERUPTION OF THE VOYAGE IN EGYPT:
Passengers to European and New York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean
Steamers from ALEXANDRIA, to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer
from PORT SAID.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIAN LINE. VIA NEW GUINEA.

FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH WILHELMSHAFEN,
HERBERTSHORHE, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY
AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMER	SAILING DATES
PRINZ SIGISMUND	3302 tons ... TUESDAY, 11th Dec.
SANDAKAN	1793 tons ... TUESDAY, 8th Jan.
MANILA	1793 tons ... 1 SUNDAY, 5th Feb.

ON TUESDAY, the 11th DECEMBER, at NOON, the Steamship "PRINZ SIGISMUND,"
Captain Lenz, with MALES, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above.
The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.
Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	1st Class	2nd Class
TO MANILA	\$50.—	\$30.—	\$20.—	return	\$80.—
TO NEW GUINEA	\$28.—	\$18.10	\$14.00	return	\$42.—
TO BRISBANE	\$28.—	\$20.—	\$14.—	return	\$42.—
TO SYDNEY	\$28.—	\$23.—	\$15.—	return	\$49.1
TO MELBOURNE	\$24.10	\$24.10	\$15.—	return	\$42.5
TO YOKOHAMA	\$80.00	\$60.00	\$40.00	return	\$170.10
TO KOBE	\$95.00	\$70.00	\$50.00	return	\$170.00
TO YOKOHAMA and back from KOBE TO HONGKONG	\$140.00	\$100.00			

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG: 1st Class
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND COLOMBO by Imperial Mail Steamer \$97. 0. 0.
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA 98. 0. 0.
From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the O.P.R. Co's steamers, or via San
Francisco by the O. & O.S.S. Co's steamers, and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent
Express Steamers of N.D.L.

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, "SEYDLITZ" ...	Wednesday, 19th Dec.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA, "PRINZ HEINRICH" ...	Wednesday, 2nd Jan.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, "PRINZ HEINRICH" ...	Wednesday, 2nd Jan.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA, "PRINZ HEINRICH" ...	Wednesday, 2nd Jan.
TRANS-PACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG via Vancouver or San Francisco to New York by the O.P.R. Co's steamers P.M.S.S. Co., O. & O.S.S. Co., T. K. K. and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent Express Steamers of the Norddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following Rates:—	
To London via Plymouth or Southampton	1st Class \$62. 0. 0.
To Bremen	63. 10. 0.
To Paris via Cherbourg	65. 0. 0.
To Naples, Genoa via Gibraltar	65. 0. 0.

Passage money payable in local currency at current eight Bank, rate of Exchange on the
day of payment.NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

PASSENGER SEASON 1907.

IN 25 DAYS TO ITALY

BY THE

MAGNIFICENT N.D.L. LINERS:

"PRINZESS ALICE" 10,911, ON MARCH 13TH.

CAPT. CH. POLACK.

"PRINZ LUDWIG" 10,500, ON MARCH 27TH.

CAPT. VON BINZER.

CALLING AT NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR AND
SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS.

EARLY BOOKING RECOMMENDED.

For PARTICULARS, APPLY TO

MELCHERS & CO.,
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Hongkong, 12th October, 1906.

1905

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF UNDER
11 DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC IS THE "EMPRESS LINE." Saving 5 to 10 days' Ocean Travel.
11 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER.
18 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.		(Subject to Alteration).	
R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	THURSDAY, 20th Dec.	7th Jan.
"TARTAR"	4,425	WEDNESDAY, 5th Jan.	2nd Feb.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	6,000	THURSDAY, 17th Jan.	4th Feb.
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Jan.	15th Feb.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	6,000	THURSDAY, 14th Feb.	4th Mar.
"ATHENIAN"	3,882	WEDNESDAY, 20th Feb.	18th Mar.

"EMPRESS" Steamers will depart from HONGKONG at 4 P.M.
Intermediate Steamers at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE,
YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail
Express, and at Quebec with the Company's NEW PALATIAL "EMPRESS" Steamships,
14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 23 days from YOKOHAMA
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Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence £90; via New York £62.
Intermediate on Steamers: " " £40, " " £42.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry Intermediate
passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.
Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.
SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missions, Members of the Naval
Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, and to European Officials in the Service of China
and Japan Governments.

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D. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya opposite Blake Pier.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXP. ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	First half of December	JAVA PORTS	First half of December
TJIPANAS	JAVA	First half of December	JAPAN	First half of December
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	First half of December	JAVA PORTS	First half of December
TJIMAH	JAPAN	Second half of December	JAVA PORTS	Second half of December
TJILATJAP	JAVA	First half of January	JAPAN	First half of January

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a
limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian ports on
through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

HEAD AGENCY OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Yok Buildings, 1st Floor.
Hongkong, 27th November, 1906.

Telephone No. 375.

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HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Alacrity, despatch-boat, 1,700 tons, 10 guns,

3,000 h.p., Comdr. E. La T. Leatham,

Manila

Astraea, 2nd class cruiser, 4,300 tons, 10 guns,

7,000 h.p., Captain C. L. Vaughan-Lee,

Manila

Bramble, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 h.p., Lieut. E.

C. W. Davidson, Shanghai

Britomart, gunboat, 710 tons, 800 h.p., Lieut.

W. L. Bamber, Yangtze

Cadmus, British sloop, 1,070 tons, Comdr. B. L.

Majendie, Shanghai

Clio, British sloop, 1,070 tons, Comdr. C. D.

S. Laikes, Hongkong

Diadem, 1st class cruiser, 11,000 tons, 16 guns,

16,000 h.p., Capt. H. W. Savory, Manila

Fame, torpedo-boat destroyer, 800 tons, 6

guns, 5,700 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. Gresson,

Hongkong

Flora, 2nd class cruiser, 4,300 tons, 10 guns,

7,000 h.p., Capt. Grant Dalton, Weihaiwei

Hurdy, torpedo-boat destroyer, 280 tons, 6 guns,

4,000 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. Cox, Hongkong

Hart, torpedo-boat destroyer, 280 tons, 6 guns,

4,000 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. P. Henniker,

Hector, Hongkong

Janus, torpedo-boat destroyer, 230 tons, 6 guns,

3,900 h.p., Lt.-Comdr. Darwall, en route

Hongkong

Kent, cruiser, armoured, 9,800 tons, 14 guns,

22,000 h.p., Captain S. V. de Horsey,

Manila

King Alfred, British cruiser, 14,000 tons,

Capt. Cecil F. Thorne, Manila

Kinchar, river gunboat, 231 tons, Lieut.-Comdr.

P. Crabtree, Shanghai

Moorhen, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns,

Lieut.-Comdr. Vaughan, West River

Nightingale, river gunboat, 85 tons, 240 h.p.,

Lieut.-Comdr. R. S. Roy, R.N., Shanghai

Otter, torpedo-boat destroyer, 350 tons, 6 guns,

6,500 h.p., Lt.-Comdr. Kiddie, en route

Hongkong

Robin, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240

h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. Walcott, West River

Sandpiper, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240

h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. H. T. Atley, West River

Snipe, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p.,

Lieut.-Comdr. T. J. S. Lyne, Yangtze

